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POETRY.

TWILIGHT STANZAS.

BY MAJOR PATTEN, U. S. ARMY.

As dim the veil of evening spread
Where bluish'd the clouds with sunset red,
A passion youth by love oppress'd
Sang as he watch'd the golden West,
"Thou bird with buzzing wing that flies
All day amid the flowers!
Go, tell the maid with soft blue eyes,
'Tis thus she haunts my hours."
As fainter now and fainter still
The hues of daylight ting'd the hill,
Again in passion's pensive tongue,
Of her he loved the dreamer sung,
"Ye shadows length'ning to repose
Along the sunset streams!
Go, tell the maid with cheek of rose,
She darkens thus my dreams."

THE FIREMAN.

BY ELIZA COOK.

When the red sheet winds and whirles
In the coil of frightful death;
When the banner'd smoke unfurls,
And the hot walls drink our breath;
When the far off crowd appears
Choking in the demon glare,
And some helpless form appears
In that furnace of despair;
Save! O, save! the people cry,
But who plucks the human brand?
Who will do the deed or die?
'Tis a Fireman of the land.
Then give them honor, give them fame,
A health to hands that fight the flame!

AGRICULTURAL.

EARLY POTATOES.—Those who would raise early potatoes may succeed and obtain them best by placing the tubers out in the garden on the grass land, and covering them with straw horse-manure. If some earth is thrown on above the manure, it will improve the bed. By the first of May the sprouts will be out several inches in length. Take up the potatoes carefully with the sprouts on, and set them out in drills or hills, and let an inch or more of the sprout remain above ground. If the weather is tolerably warm, these sprouts will put out leaves in thirty hours and the vines will be formed very rapidly. You may have potatoes in this way two weeks sooner than from tubers that are planted in earth. It will be an object this year to grow early potatoes.

PEAS, early turnips, and early potatoes may be planted now with a prospect of raising a crop. Early turnips should have salt sown over the beds to keep away the turnip fly. Asparagus beds should have a good dressing of manure now if they had none in the fall. The manure should be dug in with a fork before the plants start—and salt should be put with the manure, for asparagus is a salt-water plant and will bear a great deal of salt.

Salt, too, is annoying to all kinds of weeds and when plants will bear salt it is good policy to apply it to keep weeds in check.

RECIPTS.

To BOIL LOBSTERS.—In season from April to October.—Throw them into plenty of fast-boiling salt and water, that life may be destroyed in an instant. A moderate, sized lobster will be done in from fifteen to twenty-five minutes: a large one in from half an hour to forty minutes. Before they are sent to table, the large claws should be taken off, and the shells cracked across the joints without disfiguring them; the tail should be separated from the body and split quite through the middle; the whole neatly dished upon a napkin, and garnished with curled parsley or not, at choice. A good remoulade, or any other sauce of the kind that may be preferred, should be sent to the table with it; or oil and vinegar, when better liked.

To 1 gallon water 5 ounces salt. Moderate-sized lobster, 15 to 25 minutes.—Large lobster, 30 to 40 minutes.

BEEF TEA.—This is to give to patients when very low, and has remained on the stomach when nothing else could, and succeeded when other means have failed.

Cut thin a pound of lean fresh beef, place it in a jar or bottle, add a little salt, and place it for one hour in a kettle of boiling water. Then, by straining it, a gill of pure, nourishing liquid will be obtained.—Begin with a teaspoonful, and increase it as the stomach will bear.

To REMOVE MILDEW FROM LINEN.—Moisten a piece of hard soap and rub on the parts affected. Then rub over the spots with whiting, lay it on the grass to dry and bleach, and as it becomes dry moisten it a few times.

Bees, wholly imbedded in salt, the small end downwards, will keep from one to three years perfectly fresh.

SELECTED TALES.

"JUDGE NOT."

MANY years since, two pupils of the University at Warsaw were passing through the street in which stands the column of King Sigismund, around whose pedestal may generally be seen seated a number of women selling fruit, cakes, and a variety of eatables, to the passers-by. The young men paused to look at a figure whose oddity attracted their attention. This was a man apparently between fifty and sixty years of age; his coat, once black, was worn threadbare; his broad hat overshadowed a thin, wrinkled face; his form was greatly emaciated, yet he walked with a firm and rapid step. He stopped at one of the stalls beneath the column, purchased a halfpenny worth of bread, ate part of it, put the remainder in his pocket, and pursued his way to the palace of General Zajoncsek, Lieutenant of the Kingdom, who in the absence of the Czar, Alexander, exercised royal authority in Poland.

"Do you know that man?" asked one student of the other.

"I do not; but, judging by his lugubrious costume, and no less mournful countenance, I should guess him to be an undertaker."

"Wrong, my friend; he is Stanislas Staszic."

"Staszic!" exclaimed the student, looking after the man, who was then entering the palace. "How can a mean, wretched looking man, who stops in the middle of the street to buy a morsel of bread, be rich and powerful?"

"Yet so it is," replied his companion. "Under this promising exterior is hidden one of our most influential ministers, and one of the most illustrious savans of Europe."

The man whose appearance contrasted so strongly with his social position, who was as powerful as he seemed insignificant, as rich as he appeared poor, owed all his fortune to himself—to his labors and to his genius. Of his extraction—he left Poland while young, in order to acquire learning. He passed some years in the Universities of Leipsic and Göttingen, continued his studies in the College of France, under Brissot, and D'Aubanton; gained the friendship of Buffon; visited the Alps and the Appennines; and, finally, returned to his native land, stored with rich and varied learning. He was speedily invited by a nobleman, to take charge of the education of his son. Afterwards the Government wished to profit by his talents; and Staszic, from grade to grade, was raised to the highest posts and the greatest dignities. His economical habits made him rich. Five hundred serfs cultivated his lands, and he possessed large sums of money placed at interest. When did any man ever rise very far above the rank in which he was born, without presenting a mark for detraction to aim their arrows against? Mediocrity always avenges itself by calumny; and so Staszic found it, for the good folks of Warsaw were quite ready to attribute all his actions to sinister motives.

A group of idlers had paused close to where the students were standing. All looked at the minister, and every one had something to say against him. "Who would ever think," cried a noble whose gray moustache and old fashioned costume recalled the era of King Sigismund, "that he could be a minister of State? Formerly, when a Palatin traversed the Capital, a troop of horsemen both preceded and followed him. Soldiers dispersed the crowds that pressed to look at him. But what respect can be felt for an old miser, who has not the heart to afford himself a coach, and who eats a piece of bread in the street, just as a beggar would do?"

"His heart," said a priest, it is as hard as the iron chest in which he keeps his gold; a poor man might die of hunger at his door, before he would give him alms." "He has worn the same coat for the last ten years," remarked another. "He sits on the ground for fear of wearing out his chairs," chimed in a saucy looking lad, and every one joined in a mocking laugh.

A young pupil of one of the public schools had listened in indignant silence to these speeches, which cut him to the heart, and at length, unable to restrain himself, he turned towards the priest and said:—"A man distinguished for his generosity ought to be spoken of with more respect. What does it signify to us how he dresses or what he eats, if he makes a noble use of his fortune?"

"And pray, what use does he make of it?"

"The Academy of Sciences wanted a place for a library, and had not the funds to hire one. Who bestowed on them a magnificent palace? Was it not Staszic?"

"Oh! yes, because he is as greedy of praise as of gold."

"Poland esteems, as her chief glory, the man who discovered the sidereal movement. Who was it that raised to him a monument worthy of his renown—calling the chisel of Canova to honor the memory of Copernicus?"

"It was Staszic," replied the priest, "and so all Europe honors for it the generous Senator. But my young friend, it is not the light of the noonday sun that ought to illumine Christian charity. If you want really to know a man, watch the daily course of his private life. This ostentatious miser, in the books which he publishes, groans over the lot of the peasantry, and in his vast domains he employs five hundred miserable serfs. Go some morning to his house—there you will find a poor woman beseeching with tears, a cold, proud man, who repulses her. That man is Staszic—that woman his sister. Ought not the haughty giver of palaces, the builder of pompous statues, rather to employ himself in protecting his oppressed serfs, and relieving his destitute relative?"

The young man began to reply, but no one would listen to him. Sad and dejected at hearing one who had been to him a true and generous friend, so spoken of, he went to his humble lodging.

Next morning he repaired, at an early hour, to the dwelling of his benefactor. There he met a woman weeping, and lamenting the inhumanity of her brother. This confirmation of what the priest had said, inspired the young man with a fixed determination. It was Staszic who had placed him at college and supplied him with the means of continuing there. Now he would reject his gifts—he would not accept benefits from a man who could look unmoved at his own sister's tears.

The learned minister, seeing his favorite pupil enter, did not desist from his occupation, but, continuing to write, said to him:—"Well Adolphus, what can I do for you to-day? If you want books take them out of my library; or instruments—order them and send me the bill. Speak to me freely, and tell me if you want anything."

"On the contrary, sir, I come to thank you for your past kindness, and to say that I must in future decline your gifts."

"You are, then, become rich?"

"I am poor as ever."

"And your college?"

"I must leave it."

"Impossible!" cried Staszic, standing up, and fixing his penetrating eyes on his visitor. "You are the most promising of all our pupils—it must not be!"

In vain the young student tried to conceal the motive of his conduct; Staszic insisted on knowing it.

"You wish," said Adolphus, "to heap favors on me at the expense of your suffering family."

The powerful minister could not conceal his emotion. His eyes filled with tears, and he pressed the young man's hand warmly, as he said:—"Dear boy, always take heed to this counsel:—'Judge nothing before the time.' Ere the end of life arrives, the purest virtue may be soiled by vice, and the bitterest calumny proved to be unfounded. My conduct is, in truth, an enigma, which I cannot now solve—it is the secret of my life."

Seeing the young man hesitate, he added:—"Keep an account of the money I give you—consider it as a loan; and when some day through labor and study, you find yourself rich, pay the debt by educating a poor deserving student. As to me, wait for my death before you judge my life."

During fifty years Stanislas Staszic allowed malice to blacken his actions. He knew the time would come when all Poland would do him justice.

On the 20th of January, 1836, thirty thousand mourning Poles flocked around his bier, and sought to touch the pall as if it was some holy, precious relic.

The Russian army could not comprehend the reason of the homage thus paid by the people of Warsaw to this illustrious man. His last testament fully explained the reason of his apparent avarice. His vast estates were divided into five hundred portions, each to become the property of a free peasant—his former serf. A school, on an admirable plan and very extended

scale, was to be established for the instruction of the peasants children in trades. A reserved fund was provided for the support of the sick and aged. A small yearly tax to be paid by the liberated serfs, was destined for purchasing by degrees, the freedom of their neighbors, condemned as they had been to hard and thankless toil.

After having thus provided for his peasants, Staszic bequeathed six hundred thousand florins for founding a model hospital; and he left a considerable sum towards educating poor and studious youths. As for his sister, she inherited only the same allowance which he had given her, yearly, during his life; for she was a person of careless, extravagant habits, who dissipated foolishly all the money she had received.

A strange fate was that of Stanislas Staszic. A martyr to calumny during his life, after death his memory was blessed and revered by the multitudes whom he had made happy.

KILLING MICE.

JOE BUMSTEAD was one of those uneasy, restless beings, who are never quiet a minute, whether awake or asleep. He was always twisting and turning, always uncomfortable; and he was universally known among his companions as uneasy Joe. Sometimes we used to play off practical jokes upon him for the fun of the thing, but generally speaking, if we let him have his own way, he made mirth enough by "selling himself." Among his numerous dislikes Joe despised rats and mice. Indeed, he said they seemed born into existence only to tease and annoy him. When a child he was bitten by a mouse, and severely, too, for which reason he always dreaded them. If Joe had any occasion to visit a new house, or to sleep in a strange room, he never failed to give the premises a fair inspection to assure himself that there was no mouse-holes about. We roomed together one night in New York, and we laughed at Joe for his watchfulness, and close examination before resting.

"Is it all right, Joe?" we asked after he had peeped behind the furniture and into every corner of the room.

"Yes there can be no mice here, that's sure."

"Well, blow out the light and go to bed, then, will you, Joe?"

"Yes, here goes," and Joe suited the action to the word, and jumped into bed. It must have been nearly morning when Joe awoke us with—

"Hist! hist! don't you hear that noise there?"

"Not a bit of it, Joe. You are dreaming, turning over to get a fresh nap."

"There it is again."

"What?"

"Why, the noise."

"You are making all the noise you uneasy thing, why can't you let a fellow sleep quietly?"

"Look here," said Joe, "its all well for you who don't care a farthing for mice or rats, but you know I have a natural horror of the vermin, therefore—didn't you hear that?"

"Joe, lie down and be quiet; you took that punch too strong last night, and haven't mor'n time to sleep it off before morning."

"Faugh! You haven't any feeling for my nerves."

"Nor you for mine, to wake me out of a sound sleep for nothing."

Joe slipped noiselessly out of bed, and seized one of his patent leather boots, which he felt around for on the floor for some time before he got it.

"What are you up to now?" said we.

"Be quiet, it's on the table; don't you hear it? pit pat, pit pat."

"Well it does sound like a mouse."

Joe balanced the boot in his hand so as to bring the heel to bear as a weapon, and felt his way by the head of the bed, to the table where the noise was heard.

"Hist! the little rascal is nibbling something he has found here."

"Let him have it, Joe, and then keep quiet, for Heaven's sake."

Following the sound, Joe soon got within striking distance, and poised the weapon, he brought down the heel with unerring aim and precision upon his victim. Sure enough the little pit pat was stopped, and after congratulating himself he crept to bed again.

Next morning, Uneasy Joe found that he had smashed his valuable gold repeater into the shape of a pancake!

THE seeds of love can never grow but under the warm and genial influence of kind feelings and affectionate manners.

Southey.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The Pyramids of Egypt.

THE NUMBER of these now standing is between forty and fifty. They are all in what is called Middle Egypt, and are divided into five groups. The most remarkable of these groups, as containing the three largest pyramids, is in the vicinity of Ghizeh, not far from Cairo. The loftiest of the group is that of Cheops, so called from the name of the prince by whom it is supposed to have been built.—It covers a space of more than thirteen acres of ground. Its perpendicular height is 480 feet, thus making it the highest work of man in the known world. Supposing this pyramid to be entirely solid, which, however, it is not, as has of late years been discovered, its cubic contents would afford material sufficient for building the fronts of a row of houses, fifty feet in height, and one yard in thickness, whose length would be thirty-four miles! According to Herodotus, 100,000 men were employed for twenty years in its construction. The remaining pyramids are of smaller dimensions; but they are mostly all, notwithstanding, of immense magnitude. They are not all of stone, some of them being of brick. The purpose for which these remarkable edifices were constructed is involved in mystery; even in remotest antiquity their origin was a matter of debate, and nothing certain was known with respect to them or their founders. Most probably they were at once a species of tombs and temples; and may be considered as monuments of the religion and piety, as well as of the power of the Pharaohs.

Curious Anticipation.

In the works of Roger Bacon, who wrote in the thirteenth century, may be found not only an evidence of the wizard monk's knowledge of gunpowder, but also a curious anticipation of the steamboat, locomotive engines on railroads, the diving-bell, and the suspension bridge. He says:—"Art has its thunders more terrible than those of heaven. A small quantity of matter produces a horrible explosion, accompanied by a bright light; and this may be repeated so as to destroy a city or entire battalions. Men may construct such machines that the greatest vessels, directed by a single man, shall cut through the rivers and seas with more rapidity than if they were propelled by rowers; chariots may be constructed which without horses shall run with inconceivable swiftness; men may conceive machines which will bear the diver without danger, to the depths of the waters; and they may invent a multitude of other engines and use instruments, such as bridges that shall span the broadest rivers without any intermediate support."

Idle Daughters.

It is a most painful spectacle in families where the mother is the drudge, to see the daughters elegantly dressed, reclining at their ease, with their drawing, their music, their fancy work and their reading, beguiling themselves of the lapse of hours, days and weeks, and never dreaming of their responsibilities; but as a necessary consequence of neglect of duty, growing weary of their useless lives, lay hold of every newly invented stimulant to rouse their drooping energies, and blaming their fate when they dare not blame their God, for having placed them where they are.—These individuals will often tell you with an air of affected compassion (for who can believe it real?) that their dear mamma is working herself to death; yet no sooner do you propose that they should assist her, than they declare she is quite in her element—in short, that she would never be so happy if she had only half as much to do.

N. Y. Bulletin.

The Charm of an Old House.

I LOVE old houses best, for the sake of the odd closets and cupboards, and good thick walls that don't let the wind blow in, and little out-of-the-way polygonal rooms, with great beams running across the ceiling—old hearts of oak, that has outlasted half a score generations—and chimney-pieces with the date of the year carved above them, and huge fire-places that warmed the shins of Englishmen before the house of Hanover came over. The most delightful associations that ever made me feel, and think, and fall a-dreaming, are excited by old buildings—not absolute ruins, but in a state of decline. Even the clipped yews interest me; and if I found one in any garden, that should become mine, in the shape of a peacock, I should be as proud to keep his tail well spread as the man who first carved him.

Southey.

WEEKLY ALMANAC.

APRIL, 1851.	Sun rises	Sun sets	Moon sets	High water
12 SATURDAY,	5 26	6 25	3 48	4 05
13 SUNDAY,	5 25	6 34	4 24	5 00
14 MONDAY,	5 24	6 36	4 51	5 55
15 TUESDAY,	5 23	6 37	rises.	6 40
16 WEDNESDAY,	5 22	6 38	7 43	7 40
17 THURSDAY,	5 20	6 40	8 54	8 30
18 FRIDAY,	5 19	6 41	10 1	9 26

FULL MOON, 15th day, 5th h, 21 min. evening.

Rules for Nursing the Sick.

1. Let the nurse help the patient in giving an account of himself to the physician.

2. Make it a point of conscience to follow punctually all prescriptions—if the patient is placed in the physician's hands, let not the nurse thwart his aims by assuming to know best.

3. Wear a cheerful countenance and be gentle and noiseless.

4. Never burden the sick with unnecessary attentions nor allow him to suffer for want of care.

5. Attend strictly to and prevent every little annoyance which a well person would not heed, as slamming doors, treading heavily, talking too much, or leaving articles displaced in the room.

6. Use great care to prevent colds or chills in changing beds or linen. Let linen be well aired and warmed. Place a warm blanket or shawl round the shoulders when sitting up in bed. Smooth the pillows, straighten the bedclothes, and keep every thing as neat, comfortable, and refreshing as possible, to the weary sufferer.

7. During night, let the nurse keep well rapped in warm dress—use food as a substitute for sleep—and place every thing handy, so that little movement or noise shall be needed.

8. Feverish patients are greatly refreshed by a frequent sponging in tepid water in which a little saleratus has been dissolved, which tends to soften the skin.

9. In dressing a blister, have every thing ready, that it may be exposed as short a time as possible to the air.

10. Give fresh air on every practical occasion.

11. Let every thing, dishes, medicine, glasses, and all else, be kept clean.

12. Bear patiently every infirmity of the sick—and remember that it is much better to be the nurse than the patient.

Exchanging Pulpits.

A Few miles below Poughkeepsie there now lives and has lived for several years past, a worthy clergyman, a man, however, very short in stature. Upon a certain Sunday, about eight years ago, this clergyman was invited by the pastor of a church in that village, to fill his pulpit for the day. The invitation was accepted, and Sunday morning saw Mr. — in the pulpit. Now it happened the pulpit was a very high one, and accordingly nearly hid the poor little clergyman from view. However, the congregation, out of respect, managed to keep their countenances, and with over pious faces seemed religiously anxious for the text. They were not obliged to wait long, for a nose and two little eyes suddenly appeared over the top of the pulpit, and in a squeaking tremulous voice proclaimed in nasal tones the text:—"Be of good cheer, it is I: be not afraid." A general roar of laughter followed the announcement—the clergyman became confused, and turned all sorts of colors. Many, in general uproar, left the church, and it was a long time before the minister was enabled to proceed with his sermon, so abruptly broken off.

Curious Novelty.

Among the novelties preparing for the Exhibition is a very extraordinary one, for which a building is now erecting on a piece of ground at Knightsbridge. An English poet has written a poem of six hundred stanzas descriptive of the creation—one hundred stanzas for each of the six days: and this poem is to be illustrated by a large and ingenious Diorama, the exhibition of which is to be extended over six days—that is to say, a day is to be devoted to the illustration of each one hundred stanzas of the poem, which will be confined to the work of creation of each particular day.—Every purchaser of the poem (the price of which is to be 15s) will receive a ticket entitling him to admission each of the six days; and those who do not purchase it, will be charged 3s for each day's exhibition. Some two or three thousand pounds will be expended on the building and its fittings-up, as well as £400 for a year's rent of the ground.

Politeness at Home.

Always behave with the utmost politeness and deference to your parents and friends. Some children are polite and civil everywhere except at home; but there they are coarse and rude enough. Nothing sits so graceful upon children, and nothing makes them so lovely, as habitual respect and dutiful deportment towards their parents and superiors. It makes the plainest face beautiful and gives to every common action a nameless but peculiar charm.

CALIFORNIA NEWS.

FOREIGN NEWS.

BY THE MAIL.

THE NEWPORT MERCURY.

NEWPORT.

SATURDAY MORNING, APRIL 12, 1851.

By the arrival of the GEORGIA and EMPIRE CITY, we have twenty days later news from California and other Pacific ports.—The Empire City brought on freight \$938,339 in gold dust, and a large amount in the hands of passengers. Below will be found the news contained in our files:—

There have been several lynchings in different parts of the State.—Two men were arrested on suspicion of having robbed Mr. Jansen, a merchant.—The accused were from Sydney and were recognized as convicts from the British penal colonies. The organization of the immigrant convicts is so complete, that it is almost impossible to obtain a conviction, and the citizens have for a long time been convinced that the courts were but abettors of the rascality carried on by these knaves. The citizens, to the number of perhaps ten thousand, met in front of the court house, and having assigned the prisoners counsel they proceeded to trial, and heard evidence for and against the accused. Three judges were chosen by the people, and the jurors were selected in like manner. After hearing the testimony, the jury stood nine for conviction and three for acquittal, and the prisoners were handed over to the law.

Charles Duane, alias Dutch Charley, who had shot a Frenchman a few days previously, and had been admitted to bail, fearing that the multitude would take summary vengeance upon him, took refuge in the station house.

In Sacramento a gambler named Rowe, shot a man named Myers—a murder entirely unprovoked. The citizens assembled, went through the forms of a trial, and hung the murderer at midnight. Similar usurpations of the law have taken place in different parts of the State.

The news from the mines present nothing startling. The principal movement is toward the Klamath and Scott rivers, and Trinidad, the depot of this region, is increasing as rapidly as Sacramento in its palmiest days. A large company is operating at Gold Bluff with some success, though the papers are very barren of particulars.

The Alta California notices the reception of very rich specimens of auriferous quartz from the vein at Gross Valley, five miles from Nevada City. This vein was bought at a small cost from the original claimants. They then hired fifteen or twenty men, and by mere manual labor, breaking the quartz with hammers, obtained gold enough to pay all expenses, and in ten days made over \$20,000 clear. In one instance a piece of rock 25 lbs. weight yielded \$200. They have, in addition, thirty tons of rock laid up ready for labor. Three or four machines are about being put in operation in the vicinity. The ledge can be traced for many miles. The quartz is found from 10 to 30 feet below the surface.

A genuine ruby has been found in a piece of quartz taken from the "Union Quartz Rock Mountain," four miles from Nevada City.

The Indians have not yet been brought to a treaty, although the commissioners hold out hope that such a result will speedily take place. The commissioners are encamped on the Mariposa. They had interviews with some of the friendly tribes, who had promised their good offices toward effecting a meeting between the commissioners and the hostile chiefs. These had all withdrawn into the mountain fastnesses, whence they make occasional incursions, driving off cattle, and sometimes killing a solitary miner. A volunteer force of some 200 men is collected and stationed in the neighborhood of the passes to the mountains awaiting the result of the attempt to negotiate.

A writer in the Stockton Times expresses the belief that no treaty of peace can be made before the Indians have felt the force of the strength of the whites, and a determination is manifested by hostile movements to exterminate them.

The Sacramento Transcript records a skirmish between a party of miners and the Indians on Silver Creek, near the South Fork of the American River. The whites came out of the fight unharmed, killing three of the Indians and capturing eight head of cattle.

The Sacramento Times says, on the authority of a gentleman from Redding's Diggings, that a large number of miners have perished in the snow upon the mountains in that vicinity, a heavy fall of snow having covered men and mules as they were crossing the mountains.

At Martinez the culprit caught in the act of stealing was punished with one hundred lashes from a six tailed cat, his father having vainly offered two thousand dollars for the remission of the infliction.

Three of the persons connected with the murder of the boat load of passengers on the Chagres river, of which we had the details by the previous steamer, have been tried, found guilty, and sentenced to be shot on 5th of the present month.

"Is that BARNUM?" said a young lady, as a man of large proportions advanced to the front of the stage.

"What does he play on?" inquired her still younger companion.

"He plays upon the people," growled out the gruff voice of an old gentleman a few seats off.

A DOWNCAST EDITOR says nothing is sweeter than a warm ardent kiss from one we love, unless it is molasses. This is corroborated by the following couplet from a modern Juliet to her Romeo:—

Enduring as time is my love for you,—

Sweet as molasses, and as sticky too.

"RECOLLECT, sir," said a tavern keeper to a gentleman who was about leaving his house without paying his reckoning, "recollect, sir, if you loose your purse, you didn't pull it out here."

WATER PROOF SUITS.—This article is coming into fashion. The bosome are made of sheet-iron, and the ruffles consist of a hand-saw with the teeth set wide.

The steamer AFRICA arrived at New York, Thursday morning, from Liverpool, bringing seven days later intelligence from Europe.

ENGLAND.—The feeling which prevails out of doors on the subject of the Papal aggression has found an echo in the House of Commons, where the second reading of the Ecclesiastical Titles Bill has been carried by 438 to 95. The minority consists of the Roman Catholic members, a few of the leading Liberals, and a section of the Peelites.

Lord Lyndhurst called the attention of the House March 27th, to the reprehensible conduct of certain foreigners who were at present living in this country under the present protection of the laws, but who took advantage of that protection to make England a focus of revolutionary intrigues against foreign States. The noble Lord then proceeded to illustrate the truth of his remarks by the examples of MM. Mazzini and Ledru Rollin as well as by that of General Klapka, and concluded by stating that he spoke in no unfriendly spirit to the Government, but solely for the purpose of suggesting that something should be done to meet this great evil.

FRANCE.—Some rioting has taken place at Aurial, Bouches du Rhone, on the occasion of the conscription. The authorities aided by the military force, soon restored order.

Letters from St. Amand state that many more persons have been arrested there.—The number now amounts to 68, among whom are three women. It is said that two persons who were set at liberty the same evening had the audacity to proclaim, by sound of drum, the next day in the streets the following notice:—"Without the permission of the mayor, we thank the inhabitants of St. Amand for the support they gave to us in the coup de main of yesterday."

Eighty-four peasants suddenly entered the town of Frisbourg at eight o'clock on the morning of the 22nd inst., and took possession of some guns in the establishment of the Jesuits. They were beaten off by the military, after a loss of eight men killed and wounded.

It appears by letters from Yonne that the Socialist agents have succeeded in fomenting some riots in that department.

AUSTRIA.—The German question delays financial arrangements which are said to be absolutely necessary for the Austrian Empire.

The Ministerial papers protest against the scheme of a popular representation in the Germanic Confederation.

The railroad between Verona and Mantua is opened.

The Ministerial papers announce that arrangements have been made with Prussia on the question of the Presidency.—Austria will preside in the Diet, and the two powers will share the Presidency of the Executive Committee.

Advices from Agram state that the insurrection in Bosnia is spreading with fearful rapidity.

The Emperor of Austria, before leaving the capital for Trieste, gave his sanction to a statue for the organization of the Council of the Empire, and ordered that a project should be ready on his return for the internal organization of the Empire, which required a reform.

It is stated from Toulon that the Austrian troops in the Papal States have received considerable reinforcements.

Vienna, March 21.—The American charge d'affaires, Mr. McCurdy, accompanied by two attaches, arrived here a few days since, and has been favorably received by Prince Schwarzenburg. The affair of Mr. Dudley Mann appears to have been satisfactorily explained, but I believe Mr. Mann was really despatched to Hungary, that in case she should assert her independence, America might be the first to acknowledge it. He had not, however, any authority to assist either directly or indirectly in the struggle. It is fortunate, moreover, that he did not take any steps in the matter, or even proceed to Hungary, for as affairs turned he might have met with an unpleasant reception. His Imperial Highness the Archduke Ferdinand Max will leave Vienna this afternoon for Trieste, whence he will start on his long projected voyage to America. The Emperor, his brother, will accompany him to Trieste, so I suppose we may consider that Austria and the United States are shaking hands.

GREECE.—The Kolner Zeitung states, from Berlin, that the question of the Grecian succession has at length been decided.—After the demise of the present King the throne will fall to Prince Adalbert of Bavaria. The Government treaty with the Austrian Liod's has been ratified by the Diet. The city of Levisi, in the island of Rhodes, has been destroyed by an earthquake.

TURKEY.—Constantinople, March 6th. A letter says, "General Dembinski arrived here last week from Kutayah, where he left his fellow-prisoners, expecting the arrival of the commissary of the Porte and the agent of the interunio, who were to bring the Emperor of Austria's amnesty. General Dembinski was perfectly well received at the French embassy. He will embark in the next mail steamer for Paris. He has been visited by all the refugees of distinction here, both Poles and Italians."

MISCELLANEOUS.—A prospectus is issued in Germany for a line of steamers between Rotterdam and the United States.

King Oscar has returned to his Swedish capital from Christiania, dissolved the regency and resumed his royal functions. Disturbances in Norway had not been renewed.

The concentration of large masses of Russian troops in Poland, near the Prussian frontier, is preparatory to a grand review to be held by the Emperor in April or May.

The king of Bavaria is said to be seriously indisposed.

Prince of Salerno, uncle to King of Naples, died on the 10th of March.

70,000 Russian troops have entered Dessarabia.

QUEENSTON SUSPENSION BRIDGE.—This second structure which spans Niagara River, has recently been opened to the public. The towers are built on each side, and it is 1043 feet from tower to tower, and it seems quite fitting that this great work should tie together with iron cables the great dominions of the two greatest nations in the world. There are to be ten cables in all, each cable made of 250 wires; each wire warranted to bear 1500 lbs.—The wires are not twisted, but lie together straight, and are kept together by a strong wire that is wound around them, the same as you would wind a thread about a bonnet wire. The cables are firmly anchored in the rock, and pass over two massive stone towers, some 14 feet high. On the top of these towers are solid iron plates, and rollers on these, upon which are other plates with groovings for each of the cables, so that there is no horizontal strain upon the towers, but all the pressure is perpendicular on the same principle with the pressure on the bridge under the strings of a viol.

The cables when extended have the shape of a rainbow turned upside down, and to the uninitiated it would seem that a bridge built on these cables would give a merry run down to the centre, and then be up hill to the opposite side. But instead of the planking and pathway being over the cables it is under them, and is to be perfectly level. The centre of the bridge will nearly touch the centre of the cables, while at either end it will be some 60 or 70 feet below them, and the work to be sustained by iron rods suspended from the cables. A road has been cut along the side of the mountain to either terminus of the bridge, where solid walls of masonry have been built. The planking is to be twenty feet wide, intended at present for teams; but the towers and iron plates are constructed, so that extra cables can be run over them. It is said to be the greatest suspension bridge in the world.—Buffalo Com. Adv.

A NEW INVENTION.—We were shown, yesterday, by Mr. J. Z. A. Wagner, the inventor, a beautiful model of a new wheel for steamers, which is so designed as to be applicable to side-wheel or propeller ships. The principal and practical operation of this wheel is what may be said to be the first recognized practice of propulsion for boats on the water, which is struck and entered by the paddle of this wheel in a manner similar to the correct dipping of the oar. By this means the resisting force, commonly called back-water, is entirely avoided, as the paddle being a movable one, leaves the water in the same manner as it entered, after performed its work of propulsion. The simplicity with which a common principle is here applied is surprising; and what is of great advantage, is the fact that in case of accident to a blade of the propeller, it can be taken out and replaced in an hour. The invention will, of course, be patented, and bids fair to supersede the wheels now in use for steam purposes.

A REPUBLICAN KING IN A REPUBLICAN CARRIAGE.—We learn from the Paris correspondence of the New York Courier des Etats Unis, that on the 5th inst., Louis Napoleon, the President of France, made an excursion from the Elysee, which attracted some attention. He rode out, about two o'clock, in a carriage, said to be of American manufacture, being his own driver, with two domestics in green livery attending him. He appeared fatigued and ill.—He drove through the crowd of the Boulevards amidst cries of "Vive la Republique," with an occasional shout of "Vive le President." The spectacle seems to have been a very unusual one, and to have created much astonishment among the people.

SOMETHING NEW.—An enterprising Yankee has invented a new article of india rubber, which must come into very general use among those whom it is intended to benefit. It is especially for the use of gentlemen with long mustaches, and is remarkably simple. It is merely a strap with a spring at each end. The wearer attaches a spring to each mustache, passes the strap behind his head, and eats his soup without the trouble of parting his mustaches to obtain entrance to his mouth. This is an age of great inventions.

THE PRINTER.—Many men, who have acquired great fame and celebrity in the world, began their career as printers. Sir William Blackstone, the learned commentator on laws, was a printer by trade.—King George III. learned the art, and frequently set type after he ascended the throne of England. We scarcely need mention Franklin, for it is well known to all who are familiar with his name, that he was a printer. Alexander Campbell, the greatest theologian that ever lived is a printer.

THE FIRST PRINTED BOOK.—It is a singular and beautiful fact in the history of the art of printing, that the first book printed with moveable types was the Bible.—There was no date to it, but it was commenced in 1450, and finished in 1460, thus requiring ten years for its execution.

EXTRAORDINARY.—A "mighty hunter" passed this way over the A. and K. railroad, 7th inst., carrying with him three moose, three bears, fifty deer, and two hundred partridges. He hailed somewhere from beyond the rising sun, and was bound for the settlement of Boston.

Leicester Falls, (Me.) Jour.

A NEW WATCH.—A great improvement in the manufacture of watches has just been made in Geneva, by which keys are rendered unnecessary. By simply turning a screw in the handle, the watch is wound up, and, another movement regulates the hands.

THE annual consumption of Bonnets, in France, amounts to 25,000,000 francs. The exports of fine and common felt, silk and straw bonnets, exceed 2,850,000 francs per annum.

ELECTRICITY.—NEW APPLICATIONS.—A late number of the London Philosophical Magazine describes a new Electrical Machine, in which gutta percha, owing to its highly electrical properties, affords the means of producing in a very simple manner an amount of electricity as great as that of the common electrical machine.—The machine, as improved, consists of a wooden frame some eighteen inches high, which carries two wooden rollers of equal diameter; to the axle of one of which a handle is attached by which it can be rotated. Around the rollers, and fitting them tightly, is passed a band of gutta percha about four inches in width—the rubbers are four brushes of bristles, and are placed outside the band and opposite the axis of each roller. A double conductor connected by a brass rod passing over the top of the machine is applied, similar in form to the conductor of the plate-glass machine. When the handle of the machine is turned, causing the gutta percha band to move at a moderate velocity, an abundant supply of electricity is excited. The electricity given off appears to be of higher intensity, and under favorable states of the weather, nearly as much in quantity as that of an ordinary plate-glass machine.

The investigations of this country and Europe into the nature and causes of the Aurora Borealis are educing certain facts that are found amenable to certain laws which may finally lead to the solution of this astronomical puzzle. The Royal Society of Edinburgh in 1850, ascertained that the auroral appearances quite faithfully correspond to the diurnal and annual variations or disturbances of the magnetic needle. They are most at 9 o'clock, towards and diminishing from that hour of the night. They are also greatest at the equinoxes, and least at the solstices, and particularly at the summer solstice. They have also a monthly variation of frequency or intensity to which depends obviously on the age of the moon, being the greatest when the moon is about at the end of the first and third quarters. The results of these investigations are interesting.

MINOT'S LIGHT HOUSE.—The occupants of the light-house on Minot's Ledge, as we learn from a long article in the Boston Traveller, were recently very much imperilled during the late equinoctial storm. On the first day of this storm the oscillation of the light-house became so great from the action of the sea, that the inmates could with difficulty keep upon their feet, and, indeed, were frequently knocked down.—They were finally obliged to retreat to the store-room, the next below, it being impossible to remain where they were. Here they remained for four days, without sleep, and compelled to live upon dry bread and uncooked meat, their cooking utensils having been broken.

YIELD OF THE CALIFORNIA MINES THIS YEAR.—The shipments of gold from San Francisco, by the steamers, from the time of its first discovery, in April, 1849, up to the 1st of January, 1851, amounted to \$34,670,245. Amount estimated to have been taken by passengers in these vessels, \$4,571,500; shipped to Pacific ports and to Europe, in sailing vessels, per Custom House reports, \$4,576,042; carried away by miners to Mexico, Chili, and Oregon, and shipped without entry and at present in possession of miners, merchants and others in California, estimated at \$19,000,000. Total amount adding 150 per ounce to the California price, \$68,587,59.

INFLUENCE OF EARTHQUAKES ON ANIMALS.—"The prescience of animals of the approach of earthquakes is a very singular phenomenon," says Dolomieu, "and the more surprising to us from our ignorance by what sense they receive the intimation. It is common to all species, particularly to dogs, geese, and domestic fowls. The howling of the dogs in the streets of Messina, previous to the earthquake of 1763, was so violent that they were ordered to be killed." It is also worthy of remark that this prescience of some approaching convulsion of nature is sooner felt by dumb animals than by man.

IMPROVEMENT IN PAPER MAKING.—By late scientific intelligence from France, we learn that a gentleman, named Adolph Roque, has discovered a process by which he can manufacture paper out of certain filaceous plants, especially the banana and the aloes. It is said that he had sailed for this country, and is probably now in New York. It is also asserted that the materials out of which he manufactures his paper, are easily procurable in large quantities.

THE RAVAGES OF DISEASE IN CAYENNE.—By the dreadful disease (yellow fever) which has been lately ravaging Cayenne, the agriculture of the Colony, which had been rapidly recovering from the shock of emancipation, has received a severe blow. The fields were deserted, and the standing crops of sugar and other products were left to rot unreaped upon the ground. The mortality had been very great.

A BOY three years of age, a son of Mr. Inman, of Uxbridge, shot himself accidentally on Tuesday afternoon, with a pistol. His mother let him have it to play with, and raised the hammer for him, when he pulled the trigger; the charge entering his stomach, caused almost instant death, while in his mother's lap. She did not know it was loaded.

SILVERED GLASS.—The London Art Journal announces in a recent number, that there has lately been introduced into that city a style of silvered glass, which is entirely new, and which promises to take precedence of the Bohemian ware. It states that the silvering is indistinctive, being coated over with glass, and presents a brilliancy that can never be tarnished or impaired.

COAL THE COMING SEASON.—The Hudson and Delaware Canal Company propose to deliver Lackawanna coal in the city of New York the ensuing season, at \$4.00 per ton.

A LESSON FOR GENT.—An intelligent man of fortune, says the Bangor Whig, visited a country village in Maine, not far from Bangor, and was hospitably entertained and lodged by a gentleman having three daughters—two of whom in rich dresses entertained the distinguished stranger in the parlor, while one kept herself in the kitchen, assisting her mother in preparing the food and setting the table for tea, and after supper, in doing the work till it was finally completed, when she also joined her sisters in the parlor for the remainder of the evening. The next morning the same daughter was again early in the kitchen, while the other two were in the parlor.—The gentleman, like Franklin, possessed a discriminating mind—was a close observer of the habits of the young ladies—watched an opportunity and whispered something in the ear of the industrious one and then left for a time, but revisited the same family, and in about one year the young lady of the kitchen was conveyed to Boston the wife of the same gentleman visitor, where she now presides at an elegant mansion. The gentleman, whose fortune she shares, she won by a judicious, deportment and well directed industry. So much for an industrious young lady.

THE PROVIDENCE ANNUAL CONFERENCE of the Methodist Episcopal Church, which has been in session since April 2d, was brought to a close on Monday last.—At the close of the meeting on Monday evening, Bishop JAMES read the appointments for the coming year. Among them were the following:

Providence, John Hobart, Chesnut st.; James D. Butler, Power street; R. M. Hatfield, Mathewson street; Daniel Fillmore, Federal street mission. Paetucket, William Cone. Woonsocket, John Lovejoy. Phenix, E. T. Fletcher. Warren, David Patten. Bristol, Elihu Grant. Newport, A. T. Swinerton. New Bedford, Daniel Wise, Elm street; H. C. Atwater, Pleasant street. Somerset, Carlos Banning.

Rev. B. Otheman was appointed Presiding Elder of the New London district.

AMERICAN CLIPPER SHIPS.—A writer in the London Shipping Gazette—William V. Willie—states that he has just returned from a tour in the United States, and being a ship owner, he paid special attention to our commercial marine. He remarks:—

"The first new feature that struck me was the rapid construction of a large class of vessels which may be designated the San Francisco clippers, a fleet of which now exist and are in course of construction.—The vessels usually vary from 1000 to 1700 tons American measurement, though one of 2500 tons is now on the stocks at New York. In point of speed they will unquestionably prove themselves superior to any vessels now afloat belonging to any country, and will as certainly absorb the carrying trade from China to Great Britain, if our present laws remain intact.

The Supreme Court for Washington county, commenced on Tuesday, 8th inst., for the purpose of finishing up the criminal cases remaining on hand from the last term—there being two cases remaining on the calendar, consisting of two parties concerned in the robbery of the Phoenix Bank at Westerly. Their names are John Collins and Henry C. Dorsey; the former charged with being a principal in the robbery with Kanouse and Cole; and Dorsey, charged with a wilful perjury, in swearing to an alibi, on the trial of Cole and Kanouse in August last, at which trial the jury were discharged, being unable to agree. Kanouse since that time, has been tried, found guilty and sentenced to eight years imprisonment in the State Prison. Dorsey was indicted for the perjury, and is now in jail awaiting his trial. The trial is still going on.

AGE OF THE HORSE.—Owing to the premature labor which the horse is generally forced to undergo in this country, and to the present rapid rate of traveling, he has rarely a chance of living out his natural term of existence. A well used horse may last between thirty and forty years. In 1846 we saw a horse, then in good health and condition, which had been employed as a cavalry horse during the second war with Great Britain, and, therefore must have been not far from forty years of age. Mr. Percival gives an account of a barge-horse that died in his sixty-second year; and Mr. Youatt quotes the record of another that received a ball in his neck at the battle of Preston in 1715, and which was extracted at his death in 1758.

A REMARKABLE DEATH.—On Wednesday evening a Mrs. Doran, who had been during the day complaining of a severe toothache, undertook to cure it by a mode which had been recommended to her as highly efficacious, and which, in several instances, had been successfully put in practice. The prescription was, to make a compound of sulphur, beeswax and onion seed, and burn it in a dish, while the face of the afflicted person was to be held over it until the pain in the tooth was gone.—Mrs. Doran tried the remedy, but unfortunately inhaled the gas from the burning compound, fell over, and expired in an instant!—N. O. Delta.

THE EMPEROR OF RUSSIA, has commissioned his agents to purchase every model at the Great Exposition, which may be useful to Russian manufactures. A letter from St. Petersburg, announces that the Emperor intends to spend 10,000,000 silver rubles in such purchases.

AGED BROTHERS.—There are three brothers living in Mansfield and Coventry, Conn., whose aggregate ages amount to 227 years. The eldest Samuel Dunham, is aged 96 years; Stephen, 92; and James, 89. All three of these venerable men were in the Revolutionary War.

TWENTY-ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS, mostly specie, were found in a secret drawer, by the appraisers of the estate of Molly Sholly, an elderly maiden, recently deceased, near Lebanon, Pennsylvania. That is "where the silver goes."

One of the strangest infatigations of the day is that which leads certain females to advocate what they are pleased to call "Woman's rights," as though man, from very harshness, put stumbling blocks in their way to preferment, and would in no wise permit them to rise above the degrading position of menials. Nothing, we conceive, can be more humiliating to every high minded woman, than to see large numbers of her sex petitioning the Legislature (as was recently the case in New York) for the right to vote.—These weak, disaffected creatures think the station allotted to them insignificant and altogether too degrading; forgetting, or rather not fully appreciating, the extent of their power when conforming to the position acknowledged to be the one for which they alone are fitted.

When a woman steps from her natural sphere, all her loveliest attributes forsake her; her natural delicacy gives way to assumed strength, followed by unseemly boldness, and, regardless of the laws of nature and the duties incumbent on her, sacrifices her better feelings to participate in the bold and determined designs of man. She feels that in intellectual capacity she is his equal and therefore should possess with him equal power; that the reins of Government should not be held by him exclusively, nor should she be deprived the privilege of entering into all his mental contests, and rather than remain subordinate, she raises a cry of "man's tyranny" and floods the market with works on "woman's rights and duties," the "social position of woman," and the like, in which the social subordination of her sex is condemned and principles advanced, which, if received, would abrogate the laws of nature.

In Europe, writers of this class are common, especially in Germany and France, and we too are not without our "Femmes d'esprit" who, to prove themselves equal to man, lose no opportunity of appearing in public, to the discredit of themselves and the ridicule of their cause.

Every true and highminded woman knows that the station assigned her is one that should be her pride and ornament. She who would desert her trust to participate in scenes for which man alone is fitted, would be faithless to all, and in no way qualified to make those around her happy, or to participate in the joys of a well regulated household. Such an one should know that while man has to buffet the storms of the world and is daily racked with cares that ought never to penetrate her tender breast, to her belongs all the minor duties of life, and that it can be no unimportant vocation to minister to the happiness of loved ones, nor unenviable position to become the centre of a happy and united family. A woman so directed will never be led away by all its tracts and lectures penned for her especial benefit; but rather will she gently labor

"With good Still overcoming evil, and by small Accomplish great things, by things deemed weak Subverting worldly strong, and worldly wise By simply meek."

While the attention of the American public is directed to the culture and manufacture of flax, the interest with which the subject was received in England is partially checked by the decision of some of the first manufacturers, that machinery must be constructed expressly for its manufacture before it can come into general use. It is said that Chevalier Claussen has abandoned the idea of spinning on ordinary cotton machinery, and that the common system of carding cotton is found not to be applicable to the flax fibre.

However true this may be for Manchester it has been found incorrect in Lowell, for samples of cloth have been exhibited in that city, woven in a few hours, from raw flax, imported from Manchester. The yarn was a mixture of flax and cotton, No. 16, and wove into twilled cloth.—Other specimens have been offered of cloth woven entirely from flax, and machines have been constructed for the dressing of the raw material, which will reduce the cost of producing very materially. And since the subject is fairly in the hands of the Yankees we may look forward to no very distant day for a constant supply of cloths woven from so desirable a material.

It is generally conceded that Chevalier Claussen is the inventor of the new mode of preparing and weaving flax, but the N. O. Picayune says:—"Mr. O. S. Leavitt, of Cincinnati made the invention five years ago, and patented it, or rather secured it by caveat, in 1846. He has been anticipated in making it public, by Claussen, in England, who, however, does not like him, produce pure linen, but adulterates woolsens and silks."

The opinion which has prevailed, that flax cannot be raised to advantage in this country is incorrect. Preble County, Ohio, produced flax enough last year to supply fifty thousand spindles with lint for a year. It is now conceded that flax growing districts in the States raise from six hundred to twelve hundred pounds of flax to the acre, while in Ireland, five hundred pounds per acre is considered a good yield.

The great object of the English producer and manufacturer is to secure a home supply for their factories, that they may be independent of America, thereby avoiding the fluctuations and attendant losses on the rising and falling of our cotton crops. In this they may be successful, so far as to obtain a supply of staple from their own soil, but in price they cannot compete with the United States, as millions of pounds are annually raised solely for the seed, the lint from which, now there is a demand for it, will be prepared under the new process, and furnished to the Manchester manufacturer at a lower rate than he can obtain the same article raised on his own soil.

The amount of lumber exported from the United States for 1850, is estimated as follows:—Staves and headings 32,459,000, shingles 32,779,000, boards, planks and scantling 74,743,000 feet, hewn timber 20,287 tons; total valuation \$2,487,070. Also masts and spars valued at \$52,109; oak bark and other dye woods \$205,771; all manufactures of wood \$205,771 and lumber, quality not specified, \$107,327.

The Naval Stores exported during the same time, consisted of 133,183 barrels of tar and pitch, and 398,111 barrels of rosin and turpentine, the whole valued at \$1,142,713, spirits of turpentine, exported, 644,616 gallons valued at \$229,741. Cables and cordage exported, 1,228 092 lbs. valued at \$110,804, and 3,928,491 lbs. imported, valued at \$257,377. Chain cables imported 10,090,355 lbs. valued at \$299,811, and but 12,723 lbs. exported, valued at \$692.

SALE

S. A. PARKER, AUCTIONEER.

Will be sold this day at 115 Thames Street.

A QUANTITY of household furniture, consisting of Cane Seat Chairs, common do., Tables, Bureau's, Bedsteads, Looking-Glass, one good Feather Bed, Settee, Racking Chairs, Clock, Cooking Stove, Crockery, and various other articles.

April 12, 1851.

Will be sold at Public Auction, on Saturday next, April 19th., at 115 Thames St., at 10 o'clock A. M.

FIVE SHARES in the Capital Stock of the Merchants Bank.

April 12, 1851.

NEW AND ELEGANT

DRY GOODS,

—

APRIL 5, 1851.

WM. C. COZZEYS & CO.

HAVE opened within the last few days their Spring Stock of New and desirable Goods,

present season—entrancing almost every art or craft expected to be found in a Dry Goods Store, and for sale at as low prices as can be purchased, either at home or abroad. Among them are, *Rich Dress Silks; Real Silk & Linc. Poplins; French Prints & Muslins; Beautiful style of Summer Laines; Cashmere Shaws; Beroges de Laines; Broqueted Shirts and Skirting; Mousline de Laines; Glows; Ribbons.*

—ALSO—

In their Carpet Room,
A beautiful & attractive stock of Carpets.
Consisting of Superfine Ingrain;
Rich three ply—Brussels;
Tapestry do.

With all the accompanying of a well furnished Ware-room, such as Cotton, and Cottons, Wool Cheap Carpets, Stair do., Stair Rugs, Bookings—all wool, and all cotton do.

—ALSO,—

**PAPER HANGINGS.
WINDOW CURTAINS.
WINDOW FIXINGS, &c.**

ANOTHER IMPROVEMENT
TO MAKE WASHING EASY.



Dyer's Washing Powder

THIS Washing, Bleaching, and Cleansing Powder combines in a compact and convenient form, all the valuable qualities of


"**DYER'S CELEBRATED WASHING FLUID.**"

which is well known as the first and original "Washing Fluid" ever introduced to the public, and has proved far superior in quality to all others. We warrant the Powder, as we do the "Fluid," not to injure the most delicate fabric, and will refund the money in all cases for either article, if it does not give perfect satisfaction. Its simplicity, neatness, convenience, and the facility with which it can be used, and its time, labor, and money saving properties, must commend it to all classes of society. By using this Powder the clothing of a large family can be washed at cost of four cents per week and a single package of the Powder will make 3 gallons of fine wash and strong soft soap, which will not in the least affect the skin.

Prepared only by Charles Dyer, Jr. And
sale by

NEWTON BROTHERS, Agents

WYER'S



CHERRY PECTORAL

For the Cure of
**COUGHS, COLDS, HOARSENESS,
BRONCHITIS, WHOOPING-COUGH,
CROUP, ASTHMA, AND
CONSUMPTION.**

Among the numerous discoveries Science made in this generation to facilitate the business of life—increase its enjoyment, and even prolong the term of human existence, none can be named more real value to mankind, than this contribution of Chemistry to the Healing Art. A trial of its virtues throughout this broad country has provided beyond a doubt, that no medicinal combination of medicines yet known, can so easily control and cure the numerous varieties of pulmonary disease which has hitherto swept from our midst thousands and thousands every year. Indeed, there is now abundant reason to believe that a remedy has been found which has relied on to cure the most dangerous affection of the lungs. Our space here will not permit us to publish any proportion of the cures effected by its use, but we would present the following

lions, eminent men, and refer further en-
 to the circular which the Agent below can
 will always be pleased to furnish free, where
 are full particulars, and indisputable pro-
 these facts.
From the President of Amherst College,
CELEBRATED PROFESSOR HITCHCOCK.
 "James C. Ayer—Sir: I have used
 CHERRY PECTORAL in my own case of deep-seated
 Bronchitis, and am assisted from its direct
 constitution, that it is an admirable compound
 the relief of laryngeal and bronchial difficulties.
 If my opinion as to its super-er character ca-
 of any service, you are at liberty to use it as
 as think proper.
 EDWARD HITCHCOCK, L. L. D.
 From one of the first Physicians in Maine.
 Saco, Me., April 26, 18
 DR. J. C. Ayer, Lowell. Dear Sir: I am
 constantly using your Cherry Pectoral in
 practice, and prefer it to any other medicine
 pulmonary complaints. From observation
 many severe cases. I am convinced it will
 coughs, colds, and complaints of the lungs,
 have yet to defance all other remedies.
 I unhesitatingly recommend its use in cases of
 consumption, and consider it much the best re-
 sult known for the disease. Respectfully yours,
 L. S. CUSHMAN, M. D.
 Prepared and sold by James C. Ayer, Pra-

Chemist, Lowell, Mass.
 Sold in Newport by R. R. HAZARD and
 TAYLOR. Dec.

UNITED STATES WHOLESALE
CLOTHING WAREHOUSE
 —
S. H. HANFORD & Co.
 Successors to
LEWIS & HANFORD.
 Nos. 262, 254, 256 and 258, Pearl Street
 NEW YORK.
 Between Fulton street and Bowling Slip
HAVE ON HAND THE LARGEST ASSORTMENT OF
CLOTHING
 In the United States, adapted to all Markets
 the articles of
SHIRTS AND DRAWERS.
 We keep an endless variety. Also, the most
 extensive Manufacturers of
OIL CLOTHING AND COVERED HATS
 IN THE WORLD.
Palin and Fashionable Clothing of all

Catalogues of stock sent by mail.
promptly filled.
S. H. HANFORD & Co.,
SUCCESSORS TO
LEWIS & HANFORD,
Nos. 252, 254, 256 and 258 Pearl St. *NEW-YORK.*
January 18, 1861.—14wco.

Laws of Rhode Island.

STATE OF RHODE ISLAND AND PROVIDENCE PLANTATIONS.
AN ACT in addition to an act entitled an act directing the method of passing the acts of the General Assembly, and for recording and distributing the same, and for distributing the laws of the United States.

It is enacted by the General Assembly as follows: The Secretary of this State is hereby directed every two years, to cause copies of the schedules of the General Assembly, of said two preceding years to be bound into volumes; and thereupon shall transmit one copy to the Governor, two copies to each of the clerks of the Supreme Court and Courts of Common Pleas, two copies to the clerk of the House of Representatives, and two copies to be retained by said Secretary for the use of the Senate, one copy to the General Treasurer, and one copy to each of the town clerks, to be preserved and transmitted to their successors in office; the first distribution under this act to be made as soon after the passage thereof as is practicable.

True copy—witness,
CHRIS. E. ROBBINS, Sec'y

RESOLUTION upon the memorial for an amendment of the act incorporating the Providence Reform School.

Upon the memorial of Mrs. H. B. Anthony and others, praying that such legislation may be had by the General Assembly, that the benefits of the Providence Reform School may be extended to female as well as to male offenders under the age of 18 years:—

Voted and Resolved, That, although this Assembly deem that no further legislation is necessary to secure the benevolent views of the petitioners, they earnestly recommend that arrangements be speedily made by the trustees of said school to extend the benefits thereof to infant female as well as male offenders, whether convicted by courts sitting within or without the limits of the city of Providence.

True copy—witness,
CHRIS. E. ROBBINS, Sec'y

Whereas, the General Assembly have heard with deep regret of the death of the Hon. Samuel Ward King, for several years Governor of this State:—

Resolved, That in testimony of respect to the memory of a man so distinguished in the history of this State, and so well known to our citizens for the many amiable qualities of his character in private life, this General Assembly will attend his funeral.

Resolved, That the Secretary of State be directed to communicate a copy of this resolution to the family of the deceased.

True copy—witness,
CHRIS. E. ROBBINS, Sec'y

RESOLUTION relative to the distribution of a report on Normal Schools.

Resolved, That the Commissioner of Public Schools be directed to furnish the Governor, Lieutenant Governor, and each member of the General Assembly with a copy of a report upon Normal Schools, prepared by the Hon. Henry Barnard, late Commissioner of Public Schools in this State, and that the expense thereof, when approved by the Governor, be paid out of the General Treasury.

True copy—witness,
CHRIS. E. ROBBINS, Sec'y

RESOLUTION confirming the school committee of the town of Smithfield.

Resolved, That the school committee of the town of Smithfield, for the present year be and are hereby confirmed as though their number was according to the provisions of the act relating to public schools.

True copy—witness,
CHRIS. E. ROBBINS, Sec'y

EAGLE NURSERY,

Cranston, R. I.

SILAS MOORE, PROPRIETOR.

Has on hand every variety of FRUIT and ORNAMENTAL TREES, E. V. BERRIES, STRAWBERRIES, PLANTING SHRUBS, &c. Among them are—Apple, Pear, Cherry, Peach, Quince and Plum trees, and the finest Fir and Evergreen trees to be found in the State. Also, Forest and Ornamental Trees of extra size and quality, Flowering Shrubs, Asparagus Roots, Strawberry vines, Roses of all kinds, with a variety of Plants, Shrubs, &c., usually found in a well assorted Nursery. Orders left with Charles N. Tillyer, corner of Mill and Division streets, or at B. J. Tillyer's Newspaper Depot, 177 Thames street, Newport, will receive immediate attention, and trees packed with great care for transportation.

March 15—Sw.

MARINE and FIRE INSURANCE.

THE American Insurance Company, Providence, R.I., continue to insure against LOSS OR DAMAGE BY FIRE, on Cotton, Woolen, and other Manufactures, Buildings, & Merchandise and also against MARINE RISKS on favorable terms. The capital stock

\$150,000

ALL PAID IN, AND WELL INVESTED.

DIRECTORS ELECTED JUNE 9, 1847.

William Rhodes, Robert R. Stafford, Amos D. Smith, Resolved Waterman, Subael Hutchins, Ebenezer Kelly, Nathaniel Bishop, George S. Rathbone, Caleb Harris, T. D. Bowen, Walker Humphrey, Allen O. Peck, and Samuel E. Tobey.

Persons wishing for Insurance are requested to direct their applications, (which should be accompanied with a particular description of the property), per mail, to the President or Secretary of the Company, and the same will meet with prompt attention.

Applications for Insurance may be made in Newport to GEORGE BOWEN, Agent.

WALKER HUMPHREY, Secretary.

American Insurance Co.'s.
Office, June 9, 1847.

—AGENCY—

OF Dr. S. S. FITCH's celebrated Medicines used by him with such distinguished success in the cure of coughs, consumption, catarrh, Asthma, Heart Diseases, Dyspepsia, Piles, Female complaints, &c. &c.

Dr. S. S. Fitch's Abdominal Supporters, Shoulder Braces, and Inhalant Tubes. Also, lectures on consumption, and the art of preserving life and health to Old Age, &c.

Dr. Fitch's "Guide Book to Invalids" may be had gratuitously, by calling for it at.

R. J. TAYLOR'S 102 Thames-Street.

Fashionable Tailoring Establishment

NO. 165 Thames Street.

The subscriber would respectfully invite the attention of the public to his fashionable assortment of new Winter Goods, consisting in part of, BROADCLOTHS, CASSIMERES, AND VESTINGS, which will be sold at moderate prices, or made into garments of the latest style, in the most thorough manner.

WILLIAM B. SWAN.

Newport, Nov. 9, 1850.

JOSEPH H. HAMMETT,

DRAPER & TAILOR,

121 Thames Street,

Has now in store a variety of new Winter Goods which he will make into Garments of any kind, in the best manner, and in a style to suit the purchaser.

Newport, Nov. 9, 1850.

Spring & Election Goods.

BROWN & MUMFORD,

No. 126, 128, 130, 132, 134, 136, 138, 140, 142, 144, 146, 148, 150, 152, 154, 156, 158, 160, 162, 164, 166, 168, 170, 172, 174, 176, 178, 180, 182, 184, 186, 188, 190, 192, 194, 196, 198, 200, 202, 204, 206, 208, 210, 212, 214, 216, 218, 220, 222, 224, 226, 228, 230, 232, 234, 236, 238, 240, 242, 244, 246, 248, 250, 252, 254, 256, 258, 260, 262, 264, 266, 268, 270, 272, 274, 276, 278, 280, 282, 284, 286, 288, 290, 292, 294, 296, 298, 300, 302, 304, 306, 308, 310, 312, 314, 316, 318, 320, 322, 324, 326, 328, 330, 332, 334, 336, 338, 340, 342, 344, 346, 348, 350, 352, 354, 356, 358, 360, 362, 364, 366, 368, 370, 372, 374, 376, 378, 380, 382, 384, 386, 388, 390, 392, 394, 396, 398, 400, 402, 404, 406, 408, 410, 412, 414, 416, 418, 420, 422, 424, 426, 428, 430, 432, 434, 436, 438, 440, 442, 444, 446, 448, 450, 452, 454, 456, 458, 460, 462, 464, 466, 468, 470, 472, 474, 476, 478, 480, 482, 484, 486, 488, 490, 492, 494, 496, 498, 500, 502, 504, 506, 508, 510, 512, 514, 516, 518, 520, 522, 524, 526, 528, 530, 532, 534, 536, 538, 540, 542, 544, 546, 548, 550, 552, 554, 556, 558, 560, 562, 564, 566, 568, 570, 572, 574, 576, 578, 580, 582, 584, 586, 588, 590, 592, 594, 596, 598, 600, 602, 604, 606, 608, 610, 612, 614, 616, 618, 620, 622, 624, 626, 628, 630, 632, 634, 636, 638, 640, 642, 644, 646, 648, 650, 652, 654, 656, 658, 660, 662, 664, 666, 668, 670, 672, 674, 676, 678, 680, 682, 684, 686, 688, 690, 692, 694, 696, 698, 700, 702, 704, 706, 708, 710, 712, 714, 716, 718, 720, 722, 724, 726, 728, 730, 732, 734, 736, 738, 740, 742, 744, 746, 748, 750, 752, 754, 756, 758, 760, 762, 764, 766, 768, 770, 772, 774, 776, 778, 780, 782, 784, 786, 788, 790, 792, 794, 796, 798, 800, 802, 804, 806, 808, 810, 812, 814, 816, 818, 820, 822, 824, 826, 828, 830, 832, 834, 836, 838, 840, 842, 844, 846, 848, 850, 852, 854, 856, 858, 860, 862, 864, 866, 868, 870, 872, 874, 876, 878, 880, 882, 884, 886, 888, 890, 892, 894, 896, 898, 900, 902, 904, 906, 908, 910, 912, 914, 916, 918, 920, 922, 924, 926, 928, 930, 932, 934, 936, 938, 940, 942, 944, 946, 948, 950, 952, 954, 956, 958, 960, 962, 964, 966, 968, 970, 972, 974, 976, 978, 980, 982, 984, 986, 988, 990, 992, 994, 996, 998, 1000.

CHOICE SELECTION

of the latest styles and shades of BROADCLOTHS, CASSIMERES, CASSIMERETTS, DOE-SKINS, TWEEDS, SATINETTS, &c., which they offer at very low prices. Also,

Ready Made Clothing,

AND FURNISHING GOODS,

and other articles usually found at such an establishment.

N. B. GARMENTS cut and made in the latest styles, or to suit the customer, with care, neatness and despatch.

Newport, March 8, 1851.

PROVIDENCE

Mutual Fire Insurance Company.

—ASSESSMENT.—

AN ASSESSMENT of one and a half per cent on the premium Notes due to this Company having been ordered by the Directors, the subscriber, agent for the Town of Newport and its vicinity, has arranged to receive the same at the counting room of F. Lawton & Brothers, until the 30th day of March, after which 10 per cent will be added, to all sums not paid before the 30th June, 20 per cent on all sums not paid till after the 30th June, and 20 cents on all sums less than one dollar—also a compensation to a collector if one is required to call on delinquents.

E. W. LAWTON, Agent.

N. B. In consequence of the present scarcity of change it will be indispensable that the odd sums be furnished by the payers.

Newport, March 8, 1851.

THE

EXPENSIVE

GROCERY Establishment

REPLENISHED.

NEWTON BROTHERS, 186 and 188 Thames street offer for sale the following fresh stock of groceries just received per sloop Rienzi:

600 bbls Superfine Flour,
250 bbls Extra Buckwheat,
200 " Groton Mills Flour,
100 boxes Western Cheese,
50 bbls Stewart's Refined Sugar,
30 bags Saginaw and Java Coffee,
25 bbls Pilot Brand and Crackers,
50 boxes New Raisins,
35 " Ground Spices,
20 " Pearl Starch,

Also a great variety of other goods all of which will be sold, as usual, at the very lowest price.

PARTICULAR NOTICE.

THE SUBSCRIBER having received a large supply of WOODEN WARE, such as Chopping trays & bowls, Cisterns, Hugshead, Barlingnivia Mortars, and Keg Faucets, Three hoop Pails, Lemon Squeezers, Common Pails, Varnished Pails, Can Pails, Common Mortars, Wooden Dippers, Rolling Pins, Butter Prints, Tubs, all sizes, Measures, &c. All of which will be sold at wholesale for Cash, as low as can be bought in New York, or Providence. Purchasers are invited to call and see for themselves.

WM. H. BLISS,
March 8, 1851.

SPRING ARRANGEMENT.

NEWPORT, PROVIDENCE & BOSTON.

THE STEAMER

PERRY.

Capt. Geo. W. WOOLSEY, will commence her regular trips between Newport and Providence, on Monday, March 10th, and will run daily, (Sundays excepted) leaving Newport at 8 o'clock A. M., and Providence at 2 o'clock P. M.

On and after Tuesday, April 1st, the Perry will connect at Providence, with the 11 o'clock train to and from Boston.

FARES.

Newport to Providence, 75.

" " Boston, \$1.50.

N. B. Freight taken at the usual low rates.

March 8, 1851.

Tea! Tea!! Tea!!!

GREEN & BLACK Teas, superior flavor and warranted genuine. A fine assortment of the above may be found at Young's, and at prices as low as can be bought in Newport; those that want a first-rate article at a low price, will do well to give us a call. A good article of Gunpowder Tea, at the low price of 50 cents.

June 8.

H. H. YOUNG, Park Saloon.

COAL! COAL!! COAL!!!

THE subscriber would inform his friends and the public, that he has on hand a first rate article of Red Ash Stove and Egg Coal, selected with great care from the best Mines in Pennsylvania; which he offers for sale as low as can be bought in town.

ALSO—PICTOU COALS for Blacksmith's use.

CHARLES DEVENS,

On Devens' Wharf, South side of the Bank of Rhode Island.

May 20th.

Horse vs Steam.

THE subscriber keeps at his horse power shop No. 2 Sherman street, SASHES & BLINDS, DOORS, WINDOW FRAMES, &c., at the lowest prices.

Orders punctually attended to.

SIMON MOFFITT.

Newport, April 6, 1850.—tf.

TO LET

And immediate possession given.

The chambers of the house No. 28 situated on Prospect hill street.

LIKEWISE the chambers of the Slocum house situated on Thames street.

For information apply to

Dec. 14 1850.] PETER P. REMINGTON.

COAL! COAL!!

CUMBERLAND COAL, for family use—to burn in open Grates; also, for Blacksmith's use. For sale by

C. DEVENS, Jr.

Oct. 5, 1850.—tf.

BONNETS.

THE SPRING STYLE of Straw Bonnets, with a handsome assortment of Misses sizes, just opened, and for sale cheap at No. 261, Thames street, by

A. SHERMAN.

March 15, 1851.

NEW SUPPLY.

B. H. TISDALE & SON have just received a new and rich assortment of Jewelry, Watches, and Fancy Goods, to which they invite the attention of the public. The prices are low, and among the goods are many new and curious Fancy Articles.

128 Thames st.

NEW GOODS

—OF THE VARIOUS KINDS FOR—

SPRING & SUMMER.

ARE RECEIVED AT

James Hammond's,

REMEMBER WHAT YOU READ.

MORE LIGHT!

NO HUMBUG!

PHILIP RIDER.

DEALER IN PORTABLE BURNING FLUID, PATENT AND

PINE OIL,

and manufacturer of double distilled

SAFETY CAMPHENE,

AND AGENT FOR THE

BOSTON LAMP DEPOT,

Where lamps of every description can be supplied at the shortest notice.

172 Thames street, NEWPORT, R. I.

Camphene hanging lamps, Parlor fluid lamps, Night Lamps, Lantern lamps, Oil lamps, altered to burn Patent Oil or Fluid. Fluid hanging lamps, Glass hand lamps, for Oil or Fluid, Patent filling cans, Chimneys, Wickings, Lamps repaired.

THE LADIES' DELIGHT.

GREAT SAVING OF TIME, LABOR AND MONEY.

PRICES REDUCED.

The economy of the Portable Burning Fluid, Patent and Pine Oil, has been tested, and the Ladies' one and all come out and say it is the only Genuine article of the kind, that has ever proved successful for a good, steady, clean and cheap light, and to use their own expression, it is an invaluable treasure to housekeepers, and one that will prove its superiority over all other burning compositions. And in order to have the above more commonly used and fully believing the old adage that, the nimble squire is better than the slow shilling, the subscriber has been induced to reduce the prices so as to bring it within the reach of every family. Whereby we say again you save your Time, your Labor, and your Money.

N. B. Any person wishing a trial of the above can, by calling at 171 Thames street, be supplied with a lamp trimmed and burning, free of cost.

PHILIP RIDER,

March 1, 1851.] 171 Thames st., Newport.

RUBBER GOODS.

Union India Rubber Company

19 Nassau Street, New York.

MANUFACTURE and have for sale on favorable terms the largest stock of

GOODYEAR'S PATENT METALLIC RUBBER GOODS.

in America. Warranted to stand all climates:—

consisting of

Coats, Cloaks, Ponchos,

Leggings, Pants, Caps, Sou'

Westers, Blankets, Piano and

Table covers, Crumb, Carriage, &

Horse Cloth, Sailors' and Travelling

Bags, Gird Diggers' Exploring and Military

Goods, Diving Dresses, Breasts, pumps,

Syringes and articles for Druggists and Surgeons,

Engine and Factory Hose, Gas Tubing,

Horse Fenders, Knapp's Patent Premium Cow-

Milker, Machine Belting, Dolls, Toys, Life Preservers,

Cushions, Pillows, Beds, Whips,

Bridles, Wagon and Boat Floors, Boots,

Knapsacks, Canteens, Water tanks,

Pails, Fire Buckets, &c. Arti-

cles for the trade made

to Order.

January 18, 1851.—17w.

THE

CELEBRATED CHEAPEST

CARPET ESTABLISHMENT

IN THE UNITED STATES,

No. 99, BOWERY, N. Y.

HIRAM ANDERSON'S

Eight Large Show Rooms,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

FAMILIES AND HOUSEKEEPERS FURNISHED AT WHOLESALE PRICES.

—List of Prices—

English Three Ply Car-

pets 8 and 9s.

Imperial do do do 10

and 11s.

Brussels Carpets 10 to

12s.

Tapestry do 9 and 12s.

Venetian Stair do 2 3

and 4s.

Table and Piano Cover,

English, cheap.

English Druggets from

3-6 to 6s.

Door Mats 2 3 and 4s.

Common Carpets 2 to 4.

German table oil cloths.

HIRAM ANDERSON,

Feb. 15.—6m.] No. 99 Bowery, New York.

BROWN & MUMFORD,

FASHIONABLE TAILORS,